

Richmond, Saturday, Feb. 4.

THE STATES.
The Senate have adopted a res-

By a vote of 20-10 on the subject of the Tariff, which the speaker appointed a committee, and instructed them to consider the expediency of remonstrating in the name of the people of this Commonwealth, against the passage of the bill now before Congress, to reduce the duties on the imports of the United States to the wants of the Government, the resolution did not pass without opposition. Messrs. Cushing of Norfolk, Whitmarsh of Bristol, &c. &c. were against it. Mr. C. asked a grave question like should not be permitted to pass by without discussion. He was entirely opposed to raising a revenue by import duties, beyond the wants of Government, the purpose of dividing the surplusage among them, and supporting the foundations of the Republic. The order would not pass.

Ohio.—A scheme is on foot in the Senate or State, and the cautious title of "a bill to incorporate the Bank of Ohio, and other Banks therein named, to create revenue for the support of Internal Improvements and of Education within the State of Ohio. The bill proceeds from the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Banks, and the Committee on the State Revenue, acting jointly under a resolution of the Senate. It provides for the creation of fifteen or twenty banks—among which, is one to be called "The Bank of Ohio," with a capital of \$50,000,000—and the investment of the *Surplus in the stock*. They also recommend the prolongation of all the bank charters in the State, to the year 1870, (30 years.)

It is a mammoth scheme, and is likely to meet with determined opposition. The Cincinnati Gazette (Whig paper) says, that "Rather than have a State Bank, in connection with the host of Banks that are to be associated with it, (he) would gladly have distributed surplus revenue direct to Reuben M. Whitney and associate Pet Banks, for their own private use."

PENNSYLVANIA.—A resolution was submitted to H. of R., on the 28th January, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of reducing all the State banks of capital less than 5,000 dollars, from issuing notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, and all banks of greater capital from issuing notes less than one hundred dollars. Mr. R. moved to amend, by inserting fifty in the place of hundred, and ten in the place of twenty, which was agreed to, and the resolution passed.

Resolutions are before the Legislature, instructing their Senators to oppose the bill before Congress, for increasing the Tariff. They will not pass the Tariff bill. The *Harvard* in its issue of the 25th, reports that the *Harvard* has issued a Report, and invites the attention of its readers to its principles. It states, that "the principle of continuing a system which in its general operation raises the standard of value in comparison with other nations, and taxes the consumer of a large portion of the common necessities of life to increase the profits of the capitalist, is beginning to be abandoned by many of our ablest economists of the day. Since a large part of the revenue derived from the tariff has long been needed to meet the current expenses of government, and the principle of raising no indirect taxation for the purpose of distributing

The following article from the Rochester (N. Y.) *Commoner* comes in aid of the Keystone:

—In the course of certain politicians, both in and out of Congress—at the South as well as at the North, admirations of a *poetic* are so palpable as not to be taken. A new edition of "*Factories and work-shops sorted—ships rotting at the wharves—Canals a solitude and lakes a desert waste of waters*—is to be issued; it need excite no surprise, if the ultra Protectionists of the North, and the Nullifiers of the South are found

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The cry that a modification of the tariff will result in the prostration of our manufacturing establishments is deceptive—in such prostration will follow, if any tariff is to be placed on the results of the past. The specter of such a prostration was attended by the prophets; but time has shown the prophets to be false ones, as it will do again, if the time specified for their redemption is anticipated one half.

The interest of the few against the rights of the many that conjures up these phantoms to frighten the timid, has been the attempt to distort the teachings of ancient freethoughters to the detriment of the thoughtful oppositions, so in modern days an essay to stave some cherished monopoly is sure to recall the horrible skeletons of "panic and distress." But thanks to the growing intelligence of the age, these bogeymen have lost their power to hold in awe the great masses of the people, and the story is not told with the black ghosts and witches, which will be remembered with things that were, or that were not.

"All must recollect the recent and continuing sufferings of the maritime cities, in consequence of the high price of coal, and the almost universal expression of opinion in favor of the abolition of the tariff, as a stimulant of domestic consumption; yet so soon as the prospect of such reduction, we observe these same cities prize the coal business remonstrating against its abolition. Simply, say the coal dealers, and so say the dealers of all other commodities, that the removal of the tariff for justice will prevail over and sacrifice those who are rising in abundance derived from unaided and oppressive legislation."

SANTA ANA AND TEXAS.

We have stated, that Santa Ana has sailed in the liner from Norfolk—and will bring with him items from Herald and Tribune—before our readers. The Florio statement is now said to consist of about eighty and eighty men. She is expected to arrive in December in about twelve days. No one knows his part of emotion—but it is presumed he will land in a point which his cause is the strongest. If Bravo be his friend, Santa Ana may touch at Matamoros, and throw himself into the arms of those troops.

He may land at Vera Cruz, where his Brother-in-law is commander of the Fort.

One thing is certain—that if the Mexicans were successful in their intentions to invade Texas, the export of Santa Ana, much more his appearance, will aid in the invasion. Bastein, if he has the command of the troops, will not dare to leave Mexico under such circumstances.

The N. Y. Orleans correspondent of the New York Times, under date of the 16th January, furnishes the following accounts from Mexico, taken from Tampico and letters, to the 22nd December, and from Tampico to the Columbia Telegraph of the 3d.

"The Tampico papers are silent on the private life of the late President, but his private life is being lately denounced by the press, and his private life is a positive manner, that Gov. Fox, being unable or unwilling to disentangle the intricacies of the conspiracy, in which, it is said, he himself was involved, released all the prisoners excepting Col. Leal and two or three individuals. From the moment that we learned that Rios had met him, and ceased his confinement, we predicted that the cause would end in smoke, which has been the case."

extent" of the return of Bustamante to the Republic, the patriotic reception he met with at Puebla, where, as we have seen, he was welcomed by the Federal, Military and other Aristocrats of that city; but the effect of his arrival at the city of Mexico had not been reckoned at Tampico. People were rallying to the Bustamante banner, from which great things are expected; and the Government, in consequence, has taken at the head of affairs, in spite of himself, for it appears that the unexpected release of Santa Anna has greatly impeded his sanguine expectations. However, the Mexicans have a new Protector of the South, and a *tertium quid* is to be expected. The Government expects to drive the hordes of Texan adventurers by the Sabine river, when they threaten to pay a visit to the Americans in Nueceschows, revolutionize the slaves in Louisiana, and march into the heart of the Republic. As stated in the last letter, the Mexican press is full of the announcement of an expedition to Texas to repair the national honor, is earnestly demanded; all; both federalists and Santa Annas are watching that opportunity to effect a *pronunciamento* in the interior. The republicans are at the head of the expedition of the 30th ult. the adherents of Santa Anna are preparing for a new crusade; and so far as my knowledge of the state of affairs in that republic goes, as we have seen from the spirit of the Mexican papers I have before me, the result is to be decided by the fate of *Don Juan*, if he is determined to return to Mexico, *one more whip the Bustamontes and federalists, and mainly regain his power and station.* The Vice President *Corro*, has declared his intention to retire from public affairs, as soon as he can be relieved of the Bustamonte. The *Union* and *Progreso* and *Libertad* and *Progreso* Governor Piedra have received orders to be ready to march the troops of Bravo, who was shortly expected at Mexico.

ments of those troops on the coast have had for their object the capture of the pirates and the suppression of the slave trade. It was supposed General Mejia had formed a compact with Santa Anna, whilst a prisoner in Texas. When these troops, amounting to 4 or 5,000 men, will invade Texas in the spring, or not, alone can tell.

"The arrival of Mr. Edits at Vera Cruz, produced great excitement there, and rumors of war were instigated. The Government, however, determined to keep the castle in the best state of defence, and every possible measure was adopted to put to sea the only four or five small vessels of war of which the Mexican navy is composed. The superior military command of the garrison was placed in the hands of General Olan, a friend of the former president of the Republic, who had sent a party of soldiers in pursuit of the revolutionary Olarte to the country of Tlaxcala. Some of Olarte's friends had written to New Orleans asking for assistance, assuring their adherents here that they were determined to do up as long as possible.

"To the above I enclose news from Texas, as the Congress, sanctioned by the Executive, for the establishment of a General Land Office for the Republic of Texas, of which I enclose part of the copy among the rest. The remainder I will forward in my next. I must draw your attention to the enclosed act defining the boundaries of the Republic, and the act defining the duties of the Texas Land Office. The Texans are taking proper measures to give the best welcome to the Mexicans, since they again venture to invade the country. From

nature of the last Mexican accounts. I do not see prospect of such a thing taking place for the present unless the Mexicans should be driven to the Gulf of Quixote. Houston started immediately for the same—and as a preparatory measure, the Texans, man, were again taking the rifle. Mr Hervey, his son, of Robinson's colony, and who lived some 35 miles above the mouth on the right bank of the Colorado, and dead and aged in his own house; daughter, eight years of age, and a negro girl were being, supposed to have been carried off by the Indians who committed the murder. Apprehensions are entertained that these are not the only victims of the savages, and that many more will appear to be murdered on horses which are shou, have been sent into the country by the Mexicans.

"Mr John Woodward of N. York, has been appointed Consul General of the Republic of Texas, for the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore in the United States.

"I omitted to inform you that Congress, before the separation, sanctioned an act to incorporate the Texas Railroad navigation and Banking Company, with a capital of five millions of dollars."

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NEWS ROOMS.

"New Orleans, Jan. 19, 1837.

"Appointments by the President of Texas—Robert Bar, Esq. to be Postmaster-General.

"Johnston, to be Major Brigadier General—his House of Representatives.

"G. W. Hockley, to be Colonel of the Ordinance Department.

"John S. Collinsworth, to be Inspector General of the Winterworks, to be Colonel of the Engineer Department.

"Bridgette, for marriage with Erlix Houston is common

the army in the field, at present encamped near El Comandante in Chief, General Houston, has down and reviewed the troops, and has issued his instructions to the militia to be ready at a moment's warning; and are making arrangements in the Committee of Defense for the necessary preparations for the battle. Already the advance pickets have been sent out, and spies are on the alert.

(Correspondence of the Pennsylvanian.)

"MATAMORAS, 25th Dec., 1836.

Head Quarters of the Mexican Army.

"Dear Sir—At present I cannot place you in possession of any new and important intelligence. The prospects are becoming more and more on the decline, and expectation of improvement, occasioned by the distance with Texas, and the revolutions of the interior. The affairs of the Government never appeared to be in a situation respecting funds; with all the forced loans taken, exports stopped, and the Government unable to sufficient means to pay off the arrears of the troops, defray the expenses of a second campaign to Texas."

"There remains due the army here a little over \$5000; and it will require more than the same amount in six months' campaign of \$5,000, plus to the holy day. A meeting of the Congress will be held in a few days, and I am addressing a letter to the active President of Mexico, complaining of the conduct of the Minister of War, (Tornel,) in not placing them in funds, praying to have him removed from office. General Taylor has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army, and is now on his way to this place from Saltillo. I will be here in five days, and I am very glad to hear that has strong assurances from Tornel that a sufficient sum shall be at his disposal in a short time; on the other hand, however, there is no real reliance, as it is well known the Government is without one cent."

"The army will probably consist of about 5,000 men, no particular time is appointed for the departure, but I expect the army will be ready in the middle of Gen. Bustamente's appearance will retard the movements. My opinion is, no campaign will place, although great preparations have been made."

The Mexican schooner Correo, arrived in the town of St. Jago, some ten days since, with portable bridges to cross rivers, and a cargo of goods valued at \$100,000. On board of this vessel, I observed about seven hundred, including 700 of the most miserable looking objects that arrived from the various parts of the interior, taken from prisons, and nothing but a blanket to cover their nakedness, and two, latched or fastened to a horse's tail, when they came into town; these were miserable beings, guilty of crimes imaginable, never comprised an army. It is the poor Bustamante will take the command, as his friends are numerous and anxious to place him at the head of the army; but this country is replete with change of masters, and its present attitude augurs ill for the future. The following names were taken on board the schooner: John Brown, Samuel McKinley, D. Benson, Sebastian Francis, and J. P. Malian. Two prisoners, effected their escape by scaling the walls of the Cuartel. J. P. Malian, of Philadelphia, Sebastian Francis and W. B. Benson, were met by 20 Cherokee Indians, (who were their friends,) and were rescued by whipping, brought back and placed in the Cuartel. These Cherokees are under pay of this Government, and not as spies; they reside in Texas, or on the borders; their main force is about 400 strong. The Texian prisoners, who are here kept in close confinement, are the same as those taken from the Mexicans by the foreign merchants. Since their arrival not one cent has been permitted advanced for their subsistence—taken daily to sweep the streets of the town, and treated in the most barbarous manner possible. There is not the least doubt but every one of them would be permitted to do as much mischief as the most unprincipled and the barbarian

their treatment stimulated the foreigners to support them and keep life together; their situation is a melancholy one. There are young men among those prisoners, whose talents and moral character would be an ornament in any society, and their abject and enervating life is a source of great grief and envy. I pity them for the manner of their treatment. They are not allowed to possess the means to alleviate their situation, but at their disposition. Col. Butler, formerly minister pro tem., has arrived from the city of Mexico. He will embark shortly for the United States."

(From the Texas Telegraph.)

PROCLAMATION.

In the name and by the authority of the Republic of Texas.

"Whereas, the Government of the Republic of Texas, in order to preserve its independence, has, at various times, and to the detriment of the Republic, issued and granted commissions for letters of marque and reprisals; and whereas, similar commissions have also been issued by the present government as a means of temporary defence, which from the nature of the said commissions, and the manner of their execution, are dangerous; and believing it is not only the duty, but the policy of all civilized governments to discontinue every species of warfare which is manifestly calculated to increase mere private plunder; and not for the attainment of a nation's glory or an honorable peace; and in order that a system of private warfare, which is a source of degradation and keeping in view the example of the United States of the North and Great Britain, the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth:

"Therefore, I, Sam. Houston, President of the Republic aforesaid, by the authority herein vested, do hereby ordain and declare that all letters of marque and reprisals, and all commissions and authorities touching the same, to be, and the same are hereby suspended; and all persons holding, or having received such "letters

to return the same and report themselves within days from the date, to the Secretary of the Navy or Republic.

"Done at Columbia, this sixteenth day of December, 1857, and in the year of the Republic the first."

SAM. HOUSTON.

S. RHODES FISLER, Secretary of the Navy.
December 17, 1856."

SCENES at Washington.

The Northern newspapers are teeming with accounts of the going out of the Committees of Investigation at Washington. They give sketches, more or less true, of the principles of the President, and Mr. Woodbury's questions proposed to Mr. Whitney—"The last published in the Globe a copy of his Protest, handed to the Committee, disavowing their right to serve questions upon him. We understood, that at the questions put to Mr. Woodbury by the Comm. was one, which asked him about the *improper* communication between the agent and the Department"—to which he replied, that this question was *so* novel, if not extraordinary, that he was not certain he understood its real import and intent—but, that if he understood it correctly, it was an inquiry into the *private* interference of society, would observe, with all due respect to the Comm. that he would answer only, lest his silence might suggest a charge of evasion. He then made a claim to very exact knowledge of the private intercourse of Mr. but he had to state most distinctly, that no sort of connexion, except an official one, as agent for the Dep. Banks, was believed to exist between that agent (Whitney) and the Treasury Department, or any person attached to it.

This Committee is pushing the joke rather too far. We are clear for the official transactions coming

and we are also clear, that it Congress ought to regulate its affairs as they possibly can, the relations between the House and the Senate. But the House ought to be a committee ought not to pretend to scrutinize the private transactions of society.

Still more—the violence which has been exhibited by the Committee by Mr. Peyton particularly, and by Mr. Wise, is utterly inexcusable. Abusive epithets are cast upon the members of the Senate, and the language they reflect no credit upon the members who use them—and none upon the Committee which tolerates them. There is a parliamentary dignity which ought to be lost sight of—by the body itself, or any of its committees, or by its members.

The *Alexandria Gazette* (a Whig paper) says that "the violent language and conduct used by Mr. Peyton and Wise towards Mr. Reuben M. Whitely, already detailed in this Gazette, as having occurred in the Committee-room, are generally disapproved of and condemned. Such a course can never effect any good, only excite upon those who are betrayed by their passions and feelings into these departures from propriety and decorum."

The *National Gazette*, (another Whig paper), speaks of these things in a similar spirit—"No anonymous contumelious language can justify the intention of a grave offence by a committee of Congress, and the members of the House who have been guilty of the conduct described below. Mr. Peyton's partial grievances should have sought another opportunity of redress, or he should forego his inquisitorial function. If the account, which we have elsewhere heard

weapons were drawn by both parties, be true, the
wreeding is still more reprehensible. The conduct
and the use of coarse threats is of the worst
sample. Such brawls should be confined (if they
not be prevented.) to border taverns or obscure
hells. They are too conspicuous and audible when
happen in the case of a trial. The conduct of the
case did not show his weapons, it is true, but
friend interposed to prevent it.

The scene is disgraceful—and must react upon
actors.

FOR THE ENQUIRER

To the Legislature of Virginia.

DELAY IN THE COURT OF APPEALS.

When the Court of Appeals was reorganized
by the constitution, it was expected that the delay
the hope was entertained, that in a few years the
would have despatched the causes which had ac-
crued upon the docket, and be enabled then to decide
appeals without delay.

But in the course of time we are disappointed—Fire
have passed away, and still appeals must depend
Court for five years or more, before a decision can be
tained.—This continued delay has been a crying
and calls loudly for legislative interposition. The
tion is even agitated in the country, whether it
not be better to take on Court of Appeals, was
in Georgia a few years since, than to suffer the
juries resulting from the delay which now exists in
Court.—All will agree that the mischief ought to be
mended, and the difficulty consists in devising the re-
medy. Some say that the remedy is to abolish the
delay. Some attribute it to the almost instant
speeches of the Counsel; and when we are infor-
med that the argument of the appeal in John Randolph's
case occupied *twenty two days*, this might well

signatures as of the business of the Court. The Judicial system is more organized, there is more business in the Court, than can be dispatched by it. The abolition of appeals, as of has lessened the labors of the Court but little, if at all. Petitions for appeals are most frequently presented open Court; the records must be examined by a Judge, and the Court must be present to give authority to the decision of the Court below, the appeal is argued, and upon the hearing of it some years afterwards the case is argued and must be re-examined.

The manner in which the Counsel are compelled to argue and the Judges to determine Chancery causes, the Court is increased, the expense is increased. The Bar and Bench are fatigued by the labor of the day in the law side of the Court, and must then devote the night to the examination and decision of the Chancery causes.

Thus situated, the Judge cannot be aided by the strength of his right to be and he has not time and strength to give to the cases the thorough examination, which correct decision of them requires. These difficulties must have presented themselves to every person familiar with the practice in the Circuit Courts. It is then, strange, that appeals should be multiplied, and system of appeals be introduced, when the public and many interests are engaged in favor of its continuance to admit any hope of change in this respect.

After the causes are argued before the Court of appeals, the records (many of them very voluminous) are examined successively by each of the five Judges, for they can be prepared even to confer as to the merits of the case.

From these various causes the labor of the Court is immense. The late Judges Green and Carr both victims to their succeeding application to the duties of their office.

The important question recurs, how is this delay to be remedied? The answer is, that the only possible remedy must be as follows: *Appoint another of the Court of Appeals, which would then consist of five members—Assign three of them to decide all Appeals in Chancery causes; and the other three, the Appeals in*

Common Law cases. By this means, the business of the Court can be disposed of in half the time which is now required, and it will be better done. A Judge who votes his principal attention to the decision of Chancery cases, must be more familiar with that branch of law, than one whose mind is distracted and called to the examination and decision of common law cases and so vice versa.

The Legislature of South Carolina has lately adopted the plan now suggested; and the propriety of its adoption in Virginia is respectfully submitted to the Legislature. Something must be done, or our Court appeals will be any thing but a blessing. These few words are presented, in the hope that some of our friends, and administration and the more efficient remedy may be devised for the delay, which is a reproach to our Judiciary.

A SUFFICIENT

EXTRACT of a Letter from a gentleman in the country to a member of the General Assembly.

"*Yours* have been the cause of some assembly."

Permit me, my dear Sir, to congratulate you, on the passage of the Expunging Resolutions, and the consequent guidance of the Journal of the Senate, from the foul blot of Mr. Clay's condemnatory resolutions, and our glorious Constitution, from their base encroachment. We have been gravely told by the Whigs, that they intend to effect the same thing, and that they would violate the Constitution—and why? Because the Constitution requires, that each House of Congress shall keep a Journal of its proceedings. They have us that *expunge*, in its literal meaning, signifies to cut out, and consequently to expunge any proceeding from the Journal.

perfect condition. Truly their veneration for the situation has, of late, assumed a most imposing aspect; their respect for the sacred charter of our liberties has been thrown in the fore-ground in bold relief. But they only exemplify the old adage of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." The nation, when they supported an unconstitutional Bank, an unjust and oppressive Tariff, a spurious system of Internal Improvement, in open violation of the Constitution; to the perpetuating of the national debt; to the engendering of strife and jealousies among the States; Tien that they have done nothing to improve the condition of the nation, and none among them "so poor to do it in vain." Where was this respect for the sacred charter of our Liberties, when they sustained and supported an Associate Senate; when that self-same Senate, in derogation of the Constitution and the Laws, held up to the execration of the country, and the scorn of the President, a man, a Federalist, as a perjured miscreant, an unprincipled, a despot, a tyrant! Where was their regard for the provisions of the Constitution, when the Senate usurped the privilege of the Representatives of the People? Where did the President reach to the provisions of the Constitution, when he sought to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus of the Constitution? And for what purpose has he taken care that the Republic should receive no detriment—because he sped the ball and pierced the monster that was crouching for his prey, but not prepared to leap—because he grappled with the monster, and in defence of the Republic, he was slain? And have since sought to shelter themselves behind the flimsy partition of innocence of intention of the President, when have they since sought to gloss the matter with philosophical declarations of purity of motive—yea, and patriotism in the old man, but of his being carried off by the monster, and of the monster being the cause of

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ute."—If who is called a Whig, had exemplified his conduct, the principles of the true Whigs of 77 would have been the principles of the Whigs of 1847. A voluntary resolution of the Senate, he would not now exhibiting a treachery to his own resolutions of 1819. *Erpunge*, taken from its root, signifies to blot out. *Not rescind*, taken from its root, signifies to cut off. *Not order* is rescinded, not by cutting it out of its place, but by passing another law, which, by its own null and void, annuls the first. These, have given the word a figurative meaning;—and shall not the people of this country give a figurative meaning to the word *expunge*? Away with such objections—they suit not the occasion, nor the age—it is trifling with the common sense of the people. The *Journal* of the House of Representatives, really on the original manuscript *Journal*, cannot be printed. The printed *Journals* scattered abroad throughout the world, but the order for expunging is an antidote against the poison of that resolution, as if its expunction were literally effected.—But this publicable about the non-expunging, this fly-by-like manner of expunging, this saving the words and wire-fractions and distinctions apart, is only equalled by their contention of the word *keep*, in that clause of the Constitution which says that, "each House of Congress shall keep a *Journal* of its proceedings." *Keep*, they say, means to preserve—and so it implies that it is a duty to preserve the words and wire-fractions for the sake of the record; that is, we preserve it, we do not part with it; but do not keep accounts in the same sense: All of us, I presume, are willing to part with our accounts for the moment

Now, let us substitute the word *preserve* for the *keep*, in the present passage of the Constitution. Here is the result: "The House shall *preserve* the records of its proceedings." Here is not expressly delegated power to make a Journal—it is to *preserve* a Journal. The power to make a Journal, then, an implied power growing out of that to preserve a Journal—the greater out of the less. When we say, "The House shall *keep* into record," what is the effect? The two Houses of Congress, embodied a great portion of the wisdom and talent of the Nation are turned into keepers—of what?—of old man's Journals. To comply with the Constitution, they must keep up a continuous record of all their official and important documents. And can they at last preserve it? No—in spite of their guardianship, the mold will eat them—the principle of corruption, rise in every subliminary, will prey upon them—time, whose hand sweeps everything before it, will sweep them away. It is absurd, then, to give this constructive clause of the Constitution. How, then, are Journals to be preserved? Simply by complying with the requisition of the Constitution. Journals must be made of iron. Here is a mode of preservation more effectual than boxes of adamant, or bars of iron.—Here is a mode of preservation, more equal than if Congress, Argus-eyed, were to sit day and night in sleepless vigilance, over dusty shelves and iron chests, to guard the records of the Nation. It is valuable in time, and transmit it unimpaired to remotest posterity. "Each House of Congress shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time publish the same;" that is, each House shall record its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish the same. The sovereign people may know what servants are doing, and may reward the meritorious, punish the refractory and disobedient.—And shall

The Senate have the power to expunge its own trials from the Journals! Is that Journal, like the *Journal* of Heaven, so sacred as to be inviolable? No; it is not. It shall the previous resolution become fact, history, and descend to future ages stained with the attitudinal of the man who smote the Goths and Venedians on the plain of New Orleans, having for their word "Heanty and Booty,"—of the man, whose firmness sustained the trembling Judge, and whose courage met the insolent mob against him,—of the man, who dispossessed the more brutal Goliaths and Vandals of the U. S. Bank, in their attack upon liberties of the country? Yes, it will descend to future ages—but it will descend with the expunging paragraph, and the name of the Senator who perpetrated an acting monarchical monopoly—as the epitaph from an inscribed motto—and instruction-keeping Senate, the fons-titula of a panic to spread desolation and ruin our happy country—as the point from whence issues hordes of Bank robbers and Bank agitators, to decalogue the streets of our populous cities, and to excite the passions of the people, by their attacks upon the Constitution and the Laws, while it arrogated to be the guardian of the Constitution and the Laws!—Guardian of the Constitution and the Laws! Opinion of the Senate! as has lately been styled county from Irish authority! I bet, like that high authority, could not stand up before the people, and be applicable to our modest Senate. A Roman Senate had gradually picked away the liberties of the people, until the people maddened by their withdrawal in a body from the City, and left their destitute Senate to rule over empty houses and dead streets, drove them back, but not until they had rights secured—and tribunes appointed out of one body to guard those rights.—Guardian of the constitution and the Laws! The Constitution does require that an act of injustice should be perpetuated—perpetrated! That inevitable evil which cannot be avoided, and the noblest feelings of our nature cannot be the source of calamity and destruction—has a higher destiny and a nobler object—it is a bri-

light, help to a dark and benighted world.—Alas! are the nations gazing on it with astonishment and awe—light—they are exulting in its splendor, and rejoicing in its brightness.—This Constitution is dear to the true patriot, as the life-blood that gushes from his heart would not violate its smallest provisions, for aught could be offered him—he would consider himself doing a traitor to his species; for the hope of the woe-happiness of the human family, and the destruction of unnumbered millions of his fellow-creatures.—The Journal of the Senate, if that exposure were violative of the Constitution; if his own fair name which should be dearer than life, rested upon it—this exposition of the Journal, so far from violating the Constitution, has healed it—it has restored it to its pristine purity.—The Whig has wiped away the stain of Whig concession and Whig representation of Executive innocence, never could effect.

lightened spirit; but more recently, as the urbane gentleman then knew him only through the medium of his name, he was surprised to find that his wisdom—Acquaintance with him commingled with the respect thus induced, the warmer feelings of friendship, and the respect for his wisdom, he was so much interested in the character of his private character. Without a hint mine may be handed down an example to those who follow him. It is meet that we pay respect to the memory of a man so well known to the members of the Society for the adoption of the meeting this morning Resolutions.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar lament the death late Judge, Dabney Carr, not only as involving a most serious loss to the Court of which he was an ornament, but also to the country of which he was a pillar of support.

2. Resolved, That in testimony of their respect for the memory of the deceased, they will wear armband on the left arm for one month.

3. Resolved, That they will contribute to the memory of the deceased family of the deceased in their bereavement.

4. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings, signed by the members of the Society, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

5. Resolved, That the said proceeding be published.

6. Resolved, That Resolutions having been adopted, the meeting adjourned.

WM. SMITH, Chairman.

P. B. WEICHERD, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE TEXANS—Samuel Houston, taking the example of the U. States and Great Britain as "the most enlightened civilized nations of the earth," has in a proclamation dated Dec. 17, declared all commissions and authorizing letters of marque and reprisal, to be null and void, without further delay, and to be in force for sixty days of date of his proclamation.

FOR RENT my brick Store House now occupied by Messrs. Baldwin & Allen—possession given 1st March next. This Store House is no doubt finished than any other in Farmville.

ABRAHAM Z. VENABE

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.
Thursday 4th, 1857.
On motion of Mr. Menapenue, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act entitled "an act to authorize the appointment of an additional commissioner of the revenue in each of the several counties, cities and towns," passed the 14th day of February, 1855, so as to limit the compensation allowed the commissioners to the county of Norfolk.

Petitions were presented—by Mr. McCaskey, of Loudoun County, and Wythe, praying for a county out of parts of said counties—by Mr. C. J. Montgomery, in opposition to the division of the county—by Mr. N. W. a. n., of citizens of Marshall, relative to the completion of a road from the Ohio river to the lake—by Mr. J. H. a. n., of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania and Ohio—by Mr. C. a. n., of citizens of Norfolk Colonization Society, asking the aid of the non-white in behalf of the application of the Virginia Colonization Society.

On motion of Mr. Saxton, it was ordered the House meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. May remarked that he had intended for some past to submit a proposition on a subject of great cost and of great delicacy, as it embraced a proposition to amend the Constitution of the U. S., and he intended to do so to-morrow, but he was so pressed in presenting it, to give his views of the subject at length, that the pressure of other business, would prevent him doing more at present than laying the resolution on the table. Mr. M. then submitted the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Virginia, that

The power of the Congress of the United States shall not be so construed as to authorize the passage of any law for the emancipation of slaves within the United States, without the assent of the individual proprietors thereof, unless by the sanction of the Legislature of Virginia and Maryland; and under such constitution they shall by law prescribe.

The powers of Congress shall not be so construed as to authorize the passage of any law to prohibit the sale of slaves within the territory of any of the United States in which persons may be held to slavery by any other State or Territory in which they may be held.

Congress shall have power, and they are hereby granted to pass such laws as may be found necessary, to prevent and to punish the formation of societies, associations, or assemblies, in any State or Territory, for the purpose of effecting the abolition of slavery in any other State or Territory of this Union.

To prevent and to punish any attempt or act, made by writing, printing, or otherwise, in any State or Territory, with a view to the emancipation of any other State or Territory of the Union, to insurrection or rebellion against the proprietors thereof, or against the Government of such State or Territory.

To prevent the transmission by mail, or the delivery at Post Offices, of any newspaper, or other printed publication which may tend to excite servile insurrection or rebellion in any State or Territory of this Union.

thereof, it may be declared penal to publish or circulate. 4. To enable the owners or proprietors and agents, more effectually to recover any slave, which have absconded from them and be found in any State or Territory, to apply to the sheriff and, to assist any slave, knowing him or her to be chained, such, in escaping, or concealing himself or herself, his or her owner or proprietor.

On motion of Mr. GARLAND, 155 copies of the petition were referred to the committee.

POWHTAX DISTRICT ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. MALLOY, the House resumed consideration of the above call.

On motion of Mr. HAY, it was assumed in debate that the petitioners had the right to demand a debate on motions to amend the majority and the result, a decision upon two votes was reversed, placing Mr. Hopkins two votes ahead of the sitting member.

At half-past 3, on motion of Mr. CURTIS, the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 3.

A message was received from the Senate, stating they have passed the bill entitled an act to amend an act providing for a Geological Survey of the State for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. HAY, it was agreed to the resolution for whether Judge Estlin has vacated his office as a Judge of the General Court, and as to the proper proceeding to be adopted for his removal from office, with an amendment.

The Amendment was introduced by the House, the following gentlemen appointed a committee on the part of the House, viz: Messrs. May, Davis, C. Field, Wilson, B. B. Booker, Samuels of W. S. Harris and Jesse.

On motion of Mr. YENABLE, the Committee of Conference was ordered to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the committee of Mr. Groves,

delph to meet the amounts due for the sale of lots in the town of Farnville, made by the trustees of said town previous to the act incorporating said town, and convey to the purchasers such lots as have not been for sale, and to pay any and all other debts of said town.

On motion of Mr. MCKENAGHT, the Committee on Roads, &c., were instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating a company to construct a road from the line of the Portsmouth and Kennebec Road, near Blackwater, to some point near the center of said town, and to the town of Farnville, and to convey to the Portsmouth and Kennebec Rail Road Company at any time hereafter to purchase the said road.

On motion of Mr. RIVES, the Committee of Court Justice were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more summary mode than now exists for punishment of trespasses and for adjoining townships to be walled by walled and others.

On motion of Mr. BOWKER, the Committee of Culture, &c., were instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating the Bell Mount Mining Co. in the county of Buckingham.

On motion of Mr. BLISS, the Committee of Education, &c., were instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating a joint stock company for the purpose of constructing a turnpike road from Weston, in the county of Lewis, to Clarksville, in the county of Harrison.

On motion of Mr. MCKENAGHT, the Committee of Privileges and Elections were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law when a person is elected to the office of State Senator, shall be held by the proprietors of houses at which precinct elections are authorized to be held, shall refuse to permit such persons to be held at their houses.

On motion of Mr. VENABLE, the Committee on Culture, &c., were instructed to inquire into the expediency of incorporating The A. Morton and C. Norton, and others, to be associated with them Company, for mining for gold and other minerals in their lands and other lands, in the counties of Buckingham, Cumberland and Prince Edward, to be called Farnville Mining Company.

On motion of Mr. B. M. Marshall, the Committee

shall ask), for the remission of a fine imposed upon him for non attendance as a juror—by Mr. Willis, of Albert Thompson, a free man of colour of Botetown, permission to remain in the Commonwealth—by Mr. Harrison, of citizens of the county of Harford, for a soldier of the late war, by Mr. Greck, by Mr. Wagoner, of Botetown, of citizens of Patuxent, Buchanan, asking that the limits of Pattons be extended and the plan of the same altered—by Mr. Daugh, of Thomas W. Glenn, asking a change laws concerning precinct elections—by Mr. Servais, the people of the County of Prince Georges, for the Academy in said county, and for other purposes—by Mr. Wiley, of L. W. Stockton and others, asking to be relieved from the payment of toll on stages carrying the U. S. Mail within the limits of Virginia on the National Road—by Mr. Shinn, of citizens of Shiltoznott in said county, asking for the revocation of act to authorize the extension of said road.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONTESTED ELECTION.

On motion of Mr. MALLORY, the House resumed consideration of the report of the Committee of P. ges and Elections on the above case.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. MALLORY moved to take the order of the day—the election of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, to supply the vacancy occasioned the death of Judge Dalney Carr.

Mr. WATKINS moved to postpone the joint order until the consent of the Senate, until Monday next, when it was agreed by Messrs. Gatts, Bo. Fisher, and Wilson of Hot, and opposed by Mr. Crutchfield, Smith of L. W., H-o-e and Wittcher.

The question being then taken on the motion to postpone, it was decided the affirmative—yeas 62, nays 19.

In a short time, a message was received from the Senate, that they had passed a resolution, in relation to postpone the joint order of the day.

The House then proceeded with the Powhatan case.

Discussion occurred upon almost every resolution of the committee; and the result of the day's labor was, that H. L. Hopkins is now one vote ahead of the members of the committee.

At half-past 3 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Watson, the House adjourned.

POWATHAN ELECTION.

The following remarks of Mr. Scott, on bringing a resolution before the House, to instruct the committee of Privileges and Elections, in relation to proceedings upon the Powhatan Election, were on the report of the proceedings at the time. They were not inserted by request:

Mr. Scott said: He rose for the purpose of asking to withhold the resolution, which he offered on yesterday, until he could explain to the House how he can offer that resolution: In the first place, he considered that injustice had been done him by the Committee, inasmuch as one part of it had reconsidered and annulled three of his votes, and the committee had not even heard that, if they had allowed the Chairman of the committee to vote, which he had a right to do, and with the constant practice in Committees. In the second place, the gentleman from Brunswick, (Mr. Mallory) who acted as Chairman of the committee, had been of inferior rank, and whose honorable and independent conduct on all occasions merited his approbation;—that gentleman would bear him witness that when the Committee was about to terminate its

he (Mr. Porter) proposed that they should report the votes as they were first decided, before any reconsideration took place; that they refused, but that some of it said, he could move instructions in the House to the Committee, if he thought proper, to effectuate his purpose. These were the reasons, he said, why he did not that resolution, but not from any desire on his part to injure to Col. Horkins. He knew he was here among his friends could move for him to take a seat in the House, to which no one would object. He was scornful of the idea that he would be opposed by any one; he would scorn to make a bet with Archer Turpin, others on an election which was afterwards carried, and then attempt to make use of what party indulged in the passed in that House, for the purpose of controlling the action of the House, and that no one would scorn to do injustice to any individual. (He was not compelled to withdraw his resolution from the floor doing that, but because he had now made known his objections to the proceedings of the Committee, which could be fully examined when they submit their report.

Gen. Memnon Hunt, Minister Extraordinary Plenipotentiary from Texas to the U. States, arrived this City from the South, last evening—and left town for Washington, in the Cars this morning.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Agreeably to public notice a respectable number of the Democratic citizens of Jefferson met at Mr. S. S. Stone's hotel, when Col. B. Davenport was called to the chair, and read the following resolutions:

The following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the

adopted in meeting by the Republican party of the State of Berkeley, that convention be held at Maryland on the 15th of February, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent this district in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare a resolution to be presented and read in said convention, and that said committee be named by the Chair.

Resolved, That the above resolution, the chair appointed the following gentlemen said committee to wit: Jacob Morgan, Esq., G. B. Wager, Francis W. Joseph Smith, and H. L. Opie, Jr., and on motion the committee be named.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, Winchell, Virginia, South Branch Intelligencer, and Richard Empfinger be selected by the above procedure to represent this district.

Resolved, That

B. DAVENPORT, Chairman.

C. B. HARRIS, Secretary.

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Philip G. Giddens, Wm. W. Rogers, Esq., to Miss Marcella A. Anderson of this City.

Married, at Bath, on the 31st ult., the Rev. Mr. Woodford, to Miss Mary Ann Rogers, eldest daughter of Col. Archibald Sumner, of Carolina county.

Married, on Wednesday, the 25th January last, by the Rev. Mr. Giddens, Capt. W. contractors Mason, to Miss Hannah M. Allen of Loudoun county, Va.

Married, on the 22d of December last, at Belle Font, the Rev. Mr. Giddens, John G. Giddens, Esq., to Miss Francis M. Allen, Va., now near Yellow Bank, Ky., Mr. JESSE B. ALLEN, merchant of Brandenburg, Meigs county, and descended from a family of distinguished name, and a native of Meigs county, Ky.

[illegible]

by fear, had argued for him the respect and confidence whole community, in which he lived, and in which he flourished. He was a man whose mind was so vigorous, so free from disease, his mind upon the declining spring of life degrees destroyed the fruit of future satisfaction. It has been said by the writer to witness more than once the disposition of an assiduous Providence, who art thou able to see, or with more composite, than Willm. H. Bailey—and all his friends were so—writing to him, "I have seen you, I am perfectly satisfied of your approaching dissolution, he has been steadily engaged in devoted service to the maker, and even now, as he writes, he says, 'I feel my end near, but what I wish to leave behind me is, 'If such a fellow speak any thing, the Lord, "should send you living."'

50? The Tennessee paper will photograph the slave.

MARKETS.—THURSDAY, Feb. 2, 1857.
The receipts of tobacco are altogether of equality—the supply is increasing, and prices are doing—a considerable amount is received, hence, in consequence of the abundance of Religion, yet, in the market, it is selling at a range from \$2 1-2 to \$1 1-2—and common tobacco from \$2 1-2 to \$1 1-2.
Flour is held at \$10 1-2, and is extremely dull. Wheat ranges from 25 cts. to \$20—lately some have commanded 22 1-2 cents.

GEORGE L. SAMPOSON,
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Wheat—no change since last week; 175 to 210 cts per bushel
Corn—60c to 95c cents per bushel.
COTTON—\$14 1-2 to 15 cents.
OATS—55 cents per bushel.
FLOUR—\$10 1-2 to 10 5-8.
SALT—8c.
HERRINGS—Gross, \$1 to 1 1-8.—Nett, \$6 14.
WORTHAM, McGRUDDER & CO

PETERSBURG MARKET.—Jan. 30.
COTTON—father more receiving—and a better demand at 14 1-2 cents.
Tobacco—old sugar \$2 a 3rd new legs \$3 a 4 50—
WHEAT—good \$2
FLOUR—scarce

[Advertisement]

DRY GOODS, at *Cash for Cash*, at No. 1, 111 Broadway, first door from Pearl, New York.—The subscriber is opening a new stock of fresh imported and state-made Goods, and will be receiving a new supply from Auction, daily. *For Cash*, it will be variable rate to sell any article at *cost*.

When require J, the usual credit of 6 months will be given for approved paper, and Goods sold at the highest market prices. H. B. FIELT
86-21-27

New York, Jan. 28, 1837.

NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day dissolved themselves together, and the firm and style of Lathrop & Van Dusen, for the purpose of continuing the Dry Goods business heretofore conducted by the Lathrop, at his well known stand, Main St. Richmond, Va. We shall at all times keep an extensive and general assortment of goods, at wholesale and retail, to which we respectfully solicit the continued friendship and a continuance of the patronage formerly extended to F. Lathrop.

FAYETTE LATHROP
VAN DUSEN,
Later of the firm of Baldwin, Kent & Co.

Feb. 4, 1837. 87-21-27

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the estate of DAVID GORGE, deceased, will please present them immediately for payment. The debts to the estate are requested to come forward as soon as it is possible.

MILES GEORGE
JOHN GEORGE,
Treasr of the Estate.

Jan 31

To the Debtors of Major BYRD GEORGE, deceased.
I Have seen with much surprise the above notice, ex-
ecuted by Messrs. James M. George, and ex-
ecuted by the said Major, which has induced
them disrespectfully to treat my interest in the said
I beg leave, however, to notify you that I am an
Executor of Byrd George, and am ready at all times
to settle any business that you may have with me, and
until matters can be better understood between us
I give you notice to pay no debt due that estate will
my knowledge and consent. WM. O. GEORGE
One of the acting Executors of Byrd George,
Feb 4

RUNAWAY IN JAIL.—Committed to the
Cumberland county, Virginia, on the 4th of
ember, 1836, a Negro man by the name of Jacob,
4 inches high, and appears to be about 20 years of
age, with a round full face, flat nose, and iron
on his right side. He says he belongs to Mr. J.
Meeks of Mississippi, near Clinton; and that he
away in March last, in company with nine others.
owner is requested to come forward, prove property
charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with
as a runaway slave. S. H. PARRACK
Feb 4 [26]—w12p— Jail

CORN WANTED.—We wish to purchase (for
foreign shipment) on the James river, a few
gors of good Corn—for which we will pay cash on
very—Farmers and others having crops to dispose
are requested to give us a call before selling.
BELL & SOME WILSON
Feb. 4, 1837. 26—w14p